

# Oxford Democrat.

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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

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### Franklin Legislature.

TURNER, Dec. 7th, 1838.

In Convention of the members elect of the House of Representatives.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. Andrews of Augusta, and Mr. Gross, of Portland was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. Rice, of Bangor, a Committee was appointed to receive the credentials of members and ascertain if a Quorum be present.

Messrs. Rice of Bangor, Clark of Brunswick, and Prentiss of Belfast, were appointed, and having attended to the duty assigned them, reported.

That 15 members were necessary to form a Quorum, and that there were 18 members present entitled to seats.

On motion of Mr. Clark of Saco, Mr. Mitchell of Farmington, who appeared without his credentials, having accidentally mislaid them, was allowed to participate in the organization of the House.

On motion of Mr. Prince of Eastport, a message was sent to the Governor informing him that a Quorum of members elect of the House of Representatives were present, and ready to take and subscribe the oath required by the Constitution.

Mr. Prince, was charged with the delivery of the message, and having attended to the duty assigned him, reported—that the Governor would attend forthwith to qualify the members elect.

The Governor accordingly came in attended by the Council and preceded by the Sheriff of Oxford, and administered to the members elect the oath, and they subscribed the same.

On motion of Mr. Clark of Brunswick, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Andrews of Augusta, and Clark of Saco, were appointed to receive, sort, and count the votes for a Clerk of the House.

The Committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported as follows:

Whole number of votes 18  
Necessary to a choice 10  
Sewall F. Parcher has 18

The report was accepted and Sewall F. Parcher of Winthrop, declared duly elected Clerk of the House of Representatives.

He immediately appeared, signified his acceptance of the trust, and subscribed the oath of office as administered by C. Andrews, Esq.

The organization of the House having been thus partially performed, Mr. Gross of Portland vacated the chair and the Clerk presided until the organization was complete.

On motion of Mr. Clark of Brunswick, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Clark of Brunswick, and Prince of Eastport, was appointed to receive, sort, and count the votes for Speaker.

Having attended to the duty assigned them the Committee reported as follows:

Whole number of votes 18  
Necessary to a choice 10  
Isaac Gross has 12  
Philo Clark has 6

The report was accepted, and Isaac Gross, Esq. declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Speaker elect on taking the Chair addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,  
For this expression of confidence, you will please accept my warmest thanks. I am well aware that the duties of presiding over your important deliberations are highly responsible, and should seriously hesitate entering on them did I not rely implicitly on the good will and hearty cooperation of those who have been pleased to assign to me the task.

Be assured that my services are at your command, and allow me to express the hope that the session on which we have now entered, may be distinguished for that energetic action which the interest of the times demand.

On motion of Mr. Andrews, Messrs. Andrews of Augusta, and Clark of Saco, were appointed a Committee to name suitable persons to act as Messengers and Page of the House.

The Committee report Cushing Phillips Jr. Messenger, and John Morrill Cole, Page, of the House, which report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. French of Waterville, Ordered, That a message be sent to the Governor informing him that the House has been organized by the choice of Isaac Gross, Esq. Speaker, and Sewall F. Parcher, Clerk.

Mr. Prince of Eastport was charged with the delivery of the message.

On motion of Mr. Andrews of Augusta, Ordered, That the Rules and regulations of the last House of Representatives be the Rules and Orders of this, until otherwise ordered.

An order came from the Senate appointing a Committee, with such as the House may join,

to examine the returns of votes for Governor at the late Election. It was passed, and Messrs. Andrews of Augusta, Rice of Bangor, and Hale of Hallowell were joined to the Committee.

The Committee reported as follows:  
The Committee to whom was referred the votes of the several Cities, Towns, and Plantations for Governor for the ensuing political year, having attended to that duty, beg leave to report, that the whole number of votes thrown was

Necessary to a choice 44,001  
John Fairfield has 46,000  
Edward Kent has 41,000  
F. O. J. Smith has 315  
Rufus McIntire has 30  
All others 700

Which Report was accepted, and John Fairfield declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Prince of Eastport, A Committee was raised consisting of Messrs. Prince, Rice of Bangor, and Cole of Gorham, to wait on the Governor and notify him of his election.

On motion of Mr. Clark of Brunswick, Voted, That when we adjourn we adjourn to meet again on Monday evening at 6 o'clock.

The Committee appointed to wait on the Governor report, that having attended to the duty assigned them, the Governor is pleased to say that he will communicate with the House by message on Monday evening next.

The House then adjourned.

MONDAY EVE. Dec. 10th, 1838.  
Mr. Clark of Saco, presented to the House the resignation of Mr. Bray of Readfield.

A message was received from the Governor through the Secretary of State, informing the House that on account of indisposition he would defer communicating his annual message until Thursday evening next.

An order was passed, on motion of Mr. Andrews, instructing the Clerk to notify the inhabitants of Readfield of the resignation of Mr. Bray.

Mr. Andrews of Augusta, presented a Petition from sundry inhabitants of Snow, praying for the enactment of such laws as will prevent the sale of ardent spirit in toto,—which was laid on the table.

Mr. Rice of Bangor, presented a Petition praying for the incorporation of the Bangor and Belfast Rail Road Company, which was also laid on the table.

An order was presented by Mr. Prentiss, as follows:—Ordered, That the Clerk cause 69 copies of the Rules and Orders to be printed for the use of the House.

On motion of Mr. Prince, the order was amended by prefixing House of Representatives, Dec. 10, 1838.

On motion of Mr. Andrews, the order was further amended by striking out 69 and inserting 30, when the order was passed.

Mr. Prince presented a Petition from sundry inhabitants of New Meadow praying for a law to prevent the destruction of trout in Meadow Brook, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Prentiss presented a Petition from Francis Fuzee praying for remuneration for injury received by him at a military review, which being read was laid on the table.

Mr. Clark of Saco, presented a Petition from sundry inhabitants of Saco, praying for a law securing to Mill owners the right of flowage, which being read, on motion of Mr. Clark was referred to a select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Clark of Saco, Marble of Lewiston, and Higgins of Bath.

Mr. Andrews of Augusta, presented the petition of Wm. Vance of Bon-Eagle, praying for a Bill of Divorce *A Vinculo Matrimonii*, which after a warm debate was referred to a select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Andrews, Fuller of Foxcroft, and Mitchell of Farmington.

On motion of Mr. Clark of Brunswick, Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate proposing a Convention of both Houses tomorrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Prentiss presented a remonstrance from David Doubt and others, inhabitants of Saco, against the right of Hiram Clark to a seat in the House, which was referred to the Committee on contested Elections.

The committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported a statement of facts as gathered from testimony received, but declined passing judgment, and submitted the matter to the House.

On motion of Mr. Prince, Voted, That Hiram Clark be entitled to a seat in this House.

On motion of Mr. Clark of Brunswick, Ordered, That the Messenger be instructed to use his utmost endeavors to prevent the smoking of pipes and cigars in the Representatives Hall during the sitting of the Legislature.

Voted, That when we adjourn we adjourn to Thursday Eve. next at 6 o'clock.

Adjourned.

BOHAN UPAS OF THE WEST. THE "MILK SICKNESS."—The mysterious disease which bears this name, is peculiar to the region west of the Mountains, and prevails only in certain districts of that region. Many parts of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, have been greatly afflicted by it, hundreds have died its victims

and some districts of country are almost uninhabited on its account. The Kentucky Legislature has long since offered a reward to any one who could ascertain the cause of this terrible disease, but all inquiries upon the subject have been hitherto unsuccessful. The St. Louis Bulletin, however, contains a letter on the subject, said to be from the pen of an intelligent gentleman, in which the cause of the disease is referred to a tree, the properties of which are described to be very similar to those attributed to the Bohnn Upas of the East Indies.

The letter, which will be found interesting, is subjoined.

Femine Osage Township,  
St Charles Co, Mo, Nov 9. }  
Mr. Koch: Dear Sir: I herewith transmit to you one of the genuine apples of Sodom. It grew on a large Sodomite tree in Femine Osage bottom, in St. Charles county. The tree is nine feet thick, one hundred and forty feet high, and straight in the body, there being no limbs for fifty feet above the ground. In a fruitful year it is estimated that it bears one thousand bushels of fruit. The leaves resemble those of a pear tree, but are much larger, and are evergreen; the blossoms are similar to the tulip, and when in full bloom, it is considered the most grand beautiful, and imposing object in the vegetable kingdom. But it is of a most poisonous nature; its roots, bark, sap, leaves and fruit, are all destructive poisons. Its twigs and branches operate as a slow, malignant, and incurable poison, of a peculiar quality, destructive of animals and men. It has recently been discovered, and satisfactorily tested, that the browsing upon the sprouts about its root, is the cause of that mysterious disease, called the Milk Sickness. The fruit, when fully ripe, has an inviting appearance, but it soon takes a dry rot, and the inside becomes a poisonous and disagreeable dust, in appearance resembling Scotch snuff. Notwithstanding its noxious qualities, cattle and various other animals are fond of frequenting it, and feeding on its leaves, and they frequently die in its vicinity. Numerous skeletons of animals may be found in the bottom, within a mile around; but when taken in small quantities, it terminates in lingering and uncontrollable Milk Sickness.

Since the tree has been fenced in, no Milk Sickness has existed. The wood of the tree is as solid and heavy as lignumvita, or ebony, and from its similarity, some intelligent persons have conjectured that it is the celebrated tree called the Bohnn Upas in the East Indies.

When any part of the bark is lacerated, a peculiar gum exudes from the wound, like unto white native turpentine which is esteemed one of the strongest of poisons, and will blister, and seriously injure and ulcerate the human body, if applied to externally. It is thought by some persons, that this tree might be advantageously used in the practice of medicine, if its powerful medical qualities were properly understood, but its poison is so destructive, that every person here is afraid to make any experiments with it. If the citizens of those parts of Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky, that are afflicted with the milk sickness, will make proper examinations, I have no doubt that they will find some where in the sick district, a solitary tree similar to the one I have described above, and if they will destroy or shelter the tree, they will effectually prevent the disease. Many marvellous stories are told in the neighborhood, but respecting many of them I am very incredulous, but the foregoing statement I have prepared from personal observation, and from information in which I could place implicit confidence. If you should desire further information respecting this tree, I will take pleasure in answering any inquiries directed to me by mail, to Missouri town, my nearest post office. With great esteem, your obedient servant.

From the Eastern Argus.

THE PENNSYLVANIA  
USURPATION.

We make no apology for once more alluding to this important matter. It should be reiterated again and again in the popular ear, until the public are fully aware of all the startling facts which it involves. Never, we believe, was there a greater outrage committed against the rights of the people, than has been attempted by the federal leaders in Pennsylvania. Never has contempt which the opposition has always entertained for the sacred privilege of free suffrage, and the conclusive authority of the ballot box, been so conspicuously and dangerously avowed as in the recent proceedings by which a few shameless individuals have undertaken to trample under foot the supremacy of the Keystone State. For the first time in the history of our country, the will of an unprincipled officer has been set up to control the majestic voice of a mighty people. The question, as we understand it, seems simply to be, whether Thomas H. Burrows, or the people of Pennsylvania shall have the government of the State; or, in other words, whether a State shall be disfranchised because its own Secretary refuses to do his duty. In view of all the facts of the case—considering that the average democratic majority in the disputed county was from six to six hundred votes, and that the return of these votes was regularly made by a majority of the return Judges to the proper officer, we

can hardly conceive of such daring wickedness as that by which it is attempted to throw the representation of Philadelphia County into the hands of federalism.

No wonder that the people protest indignantly against such high-handed usurpation. No wonder that they do not sit in calm and patient silence, to witness this bold attack upon the very sanctuary of their dearest rights. No wonder that, in astonishment and alarm, they rush to the Capitol for the protection of their threatened privileges, as the Romans would have mustered in defence of their sacred temples, or as the Israelites of old would have gathered around the ark of the covenant. If the price of liberty, as Burke has written, be eternal vigilance, the citizens of Pennsylvania would have deserved to forfeit their heritage of freedom, if they had not resisted; as they have, the encroachments of this alarming tyranny—if they had not pledged themselves, as in the resolutions of old Berks, to "support the purity of elections, and the rights of the people, *CONTRA VITAM MARI.*" We rejoice at the noble stand they have taken. We thank them for the evidence they have given that they understand the value of a free government, and that they will not permit it, through their faithlessness, to be overthrown.

Let them continue in firmness to occupy the position which they have taken. Every patriot in the nation will sustain them. Meanwhile, it is truly gratifying to see that some of the federal papers themselves, have the manliness, on this subject, to speak the truth. The Boston Daily Advertiser says:

"We cannot but regret that the whigs should have been induced to adopt such an expedient for obtaining a temporary ascendancy by means so irregular, and that the members returned should have seen fit to take their seats under such circumstances."

And the Journal of Commerce exhibits in the following paragraph, the same disposition to prefer justice to party:

"Equally a violation of the expressed will of the people was the attempt of the minority of the Return Judges, say six or seven out of seventeen, to deprive of their seat the Van Buren candidates for the Legislature, when they knew that a majority of the votes in the County had been given for those candidates. For Senators, the average Van Buren majority was 545; for Representatives 537. It has not been denied by the minority of the Return Judges, and will not be, that such were the facts. Yet they claim, after all, that the whig candidates are elected! And the ground on which they claim it, as we understand the matter, is, that after the meeting of the whole Board of Return Judges for the purpose of making out the returns, the minority Judges held a meeting by themselves and having made up returns from their own districts, (rejecting the votes of two Wards in the Northern Liberties,) forwarded them by Express to Harrisburg, by which means they reached the Secretary of the Commonwealth sooner than those of the whole Board, and were by him received as the legal returns of the County. This, we say, is the state of the case *"as we understand it."*

From the Eastern Argus.

THE NAVY REPORT.

Mr Paulding has given us a short, business-like document, occupying no more space than would seem to be absolutely necessary. We subjoin its most important facts for the coming year.

The Mediterranean squadron will consist of a ship of the line, a frigate of equal force, and a despatch brig or schooner, the whole under the command of Commodore Hull.

The squadron in the Pacific under Commodore Ballard, comprises one ship of the line, two sloops of war, and two schooners. These have been ordered home for repairs, but are to be replaced by a no less effectual force. The force on the Coast of Brazil consists of one frigate, one sloop of war, and one brig, under Commodore Nicholson. No change is, at present, contemplated. On the West India Station, only five sloops of war and one small vessel. It is proposed to send out a frigate, and to increase the number of sloops to seven.

A frigate and sloop of war, under Commodore Read, sailed from Norfolk on the 6th of May last, for a cruise on the Indian Seas. They have been directed to visit the Sandwich and Society Islands on their way home. It is gratifying to learn that, notwithstanding the agitation of a part of the South American States bordering on the Pacific, and the long protracted blockade of the ports of Mexico and Buenos Ayres, the persons and property of citizens of the U. S. have, in no case which has come to the knowledge of the Department, sustained outrage or wrong.

The vessels comprising the Exploring Expedition, under command of Lieut. Wilkes, have all arrived at Madeira except the Relief, which was ordered to proceed direct to Rio de Janeiro. The expense of the Expedition promises to be less than was originally contemplated. There would seem to be some justice in the claim referred to in the subjoined paragraph:

"A number of scientific gentlemen who had accepted appointments in the expedition under

an impression that their services would be required, and their emoluments continued during the period anticipated for the completion of its objects, were not included in this new arrangement. They have asked to be remunerated for their sacrifices and disappointments, and I now submit the propriety as well as justice of their claims."

Under the provisions of the act of Congress of 28th June last, and the supplementary act of the 9th July following, a board has been designated by the President to examine the different inventions for the improvement and safety of steam boilers.

The only vessel available for cruising for the relief of merchant ships in the winter season, as contemplated by the law of 1837, we are sorry to see, is the steam frigate Fulton. Surely, something more should be done in relation to this important part of naval duty.

As a means of benefiting the commercial community lines of despatch vessels have been established by government, to run between New York and Vera Cruz, and New Orleans, and Tampico, during the blockade of Mexico by the French.

Navy Pension Fund.

The state of this fund is as follows:—  
The number of invalid pensioners is 440.  
The annual sum required to pay them is \$83,496 23  
The number of widow pensioners is 202.  
The annual sum required to pay them is 55,716 00  
The number of minor children pensioners is 105.  
The annual sum required to pay them is 13,903 00

Whole number of pensioners is 747, and the whole annual amount required to pay them is 153,115 23

The amount of stocks owned by the Navy Pension fund on the 3d of March, 1837, was \$1,115,329 53  
Do do on the 1st of Oct. 1838 300,832 25  
Difference \$724,497 28

which was sold, and the proceeds of the sale, with the interest and dividend of the capital; were applied to the payment of pensions and arrears of pensions. Of the balance of stock, \$390,832 25, owned by the fund 1st of October, 1838, the nominal amount of \$97,469 16 has been directed to be sold to meet payments on the 1st of January 1839, so that the actual capital on hand for the year 1838 will be only \$293,363 09.

Privateer Pension Fund.

The number of privateer pensioners is 36.—  
The annual amount required to pay them is \$2,862. No payments have been made during the past year, as the fund is exhausted. It is thought that the faith of the country requires that new means should be furnished to redeem the outstanding certificates of pensions.

Navy Hospital Fund.

The balance in the Treasury to the credit of this fund on the 1st of Oct. 1837, was \$94,202 36  
Receipt to the 1st Oct. 1838 31,242 92

\$125,445 28

Expenditures of 1st Oct. 1838 1,975 00

Balance \$123,470 28

Recommendations.

The Secretary recommends the construction of a Dry Dock in the harbor of New York, as every year becoming more and more necessary to the Navy. "Two line of battle ships," are at this moment lying at N. York in a decayed, and rapidly decaying state, which can neither be repaired where they are, nor removed elsewhere for that purpose without great risk and expense. A Naval Academy is stated to be greatly desired by the officers of the Navy, and Mr Paulding thinks that such an institution would be much more useful in the education of Midshipmen, than the present system of teaching on board ships of war, and at the Navy Yards. The report concludes with the following reasons for keeping up the present naval establishment of the United States in full vigor and activity:—

"The unremitting attention which, since the late war with England, and the secrets it disclosed, has been paid, by the maritime powers of Europe, to the improvement and perfection of their ships of war and of naval discipline, calls for awakened vigilance on our part. The position of the United States, remote as it is from the scene of European rivalry, affords no immunity from its consequences. Commerce makes neighbors of all nations, and the conflicts of interest or ambition between any two, can scarcely fail of involving many others.

Against such imminent contingencies, an adequate naval force, keeping pace with the commerce and resources of the country, well maintained, and above all, well disciplined, is not merely a matter of self defence, but a matter of national security. It is equally recommended by its comprehensive sphere of action; the facility with which it can be directed to distant and various points, and by its freedom from almost all those objections which a wise people so justly cherishes towards great military establishments. In addition to these considerations, it comes recommended to the people of the United States as the best guardian of their flag, wherever it is carried by their enterprise, as well as by having so largely contributed to that fond of national reputation, which being a common possession, constitutes one of the strongest bonds of our Union."

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## POST OFFICE REPORT.

This is the shortest of the annual reports. Like the other official documents which we have published, we find nothing in it to condemn. They are all, it seems to us, of a more business-like character than usual. The following paragraphs show the situation of the P. O. Department.

"The post routes of the United States in operation on the 1st day of July last were, as nearly as can be ascertained, 134,818 miles in extent. The rate of annual transportation on that day was about \$4,580,202 miles, and its cost \$3,131,308, viz:—

	Miles.	Cost.
By horse and sulky,	11,573,918	\$831,028
By stage and coach,	20,593,192	1,889,792
By steamboat and railroad,	2,413,092	410,488

34,580,202 \$3,131,308  
This is exclusive of transportation by steamboats the act of 1825, which costs about \$16,000 more.

The lettings of the present year have been at a considerable advance on former prices, except those of the express mails, which have been at a saving of about 29 per cent.

To avoid danger of embarrassment from the recent check on the revenue of the department, retrenchments and suspensions of service have been made to the amount of \$359,641 per annum. Great care has been taken to make them in service which was of the least value to the community.

The report of the First Assistant Postmaster General, herewith transmitted, furnishes interesting details as to the mail service.

On the 1st July last the number of post offices was 12,519, being an increase of 752 during the preceding year. The number established was 1,104, and the number discontinued 325. During the same year the appointments of postmasters were 2,068.

The number of post offices on this day is 12,552.

The number of contractors in service during the last year was about 1,947. Of this number, 592 have been fined or had deductions made from their pay, on account of delinquencies and omissions. The aggregate amount of fines and deductions, excluding remissions was \$67,128. The revenue of the department for the year ending June 30, 1837, was

\$4,100,005 43  
The accruing expenditures were about 3,303,428 03

Excess of revenue, \$797,177 40  
The revenue of the department for the year ending 30th June last is estimated to have been \$4,262,146

The engagements and liabilities of the department for the same year were 4,659,068

Excess of engagements and liabilities \$417,923  
The surplus on hand has prevented embarrassment from this excess of liabilities.

Compared with the preceding year, the revenue has increased about four per cent. This is an unexpected and most gratifying result.

The cash on hand on the 1st inst. was as follows, viz:—In banks, available, or expected to be so after the 1st January

\$54,220 01  
In draft offices and due from the Canada Post Office, 229,548 74

Total, \$314,068 75

It will be seen that the surplus funds of the department, which at one time exceeded \$300,000, have been greatly diminished.

The financial disasters of last year having prevented the increase which was anticipated in the revenue of the department, it is thought a curtailment of service, on routes now in operation, may be expected for the coming year.

Mr Kendall speaks highly of the fidelity, and precision, with which the accounts of Post Masters and contractors are rendered, but complains of the unreasonable demands of those corporate bodies which it has been thought useful to employ. Some of the railroad companies have refused to contract for the transportation of the mail, at the rate of compensation allowed by law, and, with the characteristic avarice of monopolies, demand a greater remuneration. Provisions are, therefore, making for transporting the great Southern mail by other means than railroads. It is matter of deep regret that the public convenience must be sacrificed to the grasping spirit of these chartered companies. Mr Kendall justly says:—

"The charters of railroads are granted for the public convenience, and in their construction they are considered so far public that private property is taken at a valuation for their use without the consent of the owner. Whether these roads are to form an exception as to the right of use vested in the United States by the Constitution is a question which it may soon become necessary to consider."

The following recommendation concludes the report:—

"The valuable books and papers of this Department are in constant peril from the combustible nature of the building now occupied. It has a shingle roof and much wood work within, and in the Department and the Auditor's office there are daily about seventy fires. It is perhaps in greater danger from the proximity of stables and other wooden buildings which could hardly burn, in some directions of the wind, without involving the whole structure occupied by the department in their destruction. The consciousness of this constant peril, is one of the most painful incidents to the administration of the department, and I can only relieve my-

self from a weight of responsibility by requesting you to bring this subject to the serious attention of Congress."

## SOUND DOCTRINE.

We take pleasure in transferring to our columns the following letter to the editor of the Boston Statesman, from the Rev. John Leland of Cheshire, Mass. Says that paper:—In the contest between Adams and Jefferson, he was one of Mr. Jefferson's most influential supporters and after the election of the Sage of Monticello to the Presidential Chair, he was made the organ of the farmers in Western Massachusetts, to presenting to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, the famous "Cheshire Cheese." The evidence of the agricultural skill and wealth of the democratic yeomanry of New England, was received by the President with peculiar pleasure, and was considered by him the highest compliment he could enjoy. It is the yeomanry of the country who now sustain the present democratic administration—with them resides the pure spirit of democracy—they are the watchers of sacred flame, and their vigilance will never allow it to be extinguished. But we are detaining our readers too long from the wisdom of experience which flows below:

## "BANK AND PEOPLE."

Nine hundred banks, containing three hundred millions of stock, with nine hundred Presidents, nine hundred Cashiers and nine hundred bank Lawyers, five thousand Directors, (all influential characters,) fifty thousand dealers in bank credit, a great portion of the members of Congress, and of the State Legislature, who hold stock in banks, fifty thousand insolvent (who want government to pay their debts,) one hundred thousand office seekers, from the presidential chair down to the lowest clerkship, with a multitude who have itching propensities for new things. All these from a mighty host; flanking on one wing with antimonies, and on the other with abolitionists; with a rear-guard of conservatives, and many scouring parties besides.

Is it possible for the Democracy of the United States to withstand this formidable army, who have already bid defiance and set the battle in array.

Democracy is principally composed of the tillers of the ground, and the mechanics of the most necessary articles. This class, for the most part, are not seeking nor expecting promotions; their wish is to be protected by government in the enjoyment of their honest earnings, deducting therefrom what is necessary for the security of the remainder. Conventions, conventions, and even the necessary calls of business, call them from their accustomed and chosen pursuits; if there is no imperative call, they choose to be in their occupations. A description of this class forms no great splendor on paper—noting for the pompous (who despise the dull pursuits of labor,) to admire! Their motto is "Equal Rights and no exclusive privileges." And their boast is that the two Presidents (Jefferson and Jackson) which they alone elected over all opposition, have purchased more land, paid more debts and obtained more indemnities, than all the rest of the Presidents. The first of these favorites drew the Declaration of Independence, and the last effected a victory and deliverance in the "Battle of New Orleans." These two events will never be forgotten while history exists. Should the Banks triumph over the People, in the coming contest, and forever hereafter sustain pre-eminence, yet the whole community will ever enjoy the advantage achieved by the two democratic Presidents, as long as independence, the great western valley of the Mississippi, and freedom from debt are advantages; although many may vilify the men by whom the rich advantages were gained.

The love of power and wealth are strong propensities in human nature; and as money is the means to obtain them, the love of it breaks all bounds of restraint and becomes the root of all evil. For the last thirty years the pulpit have been ringing, and the presses trumpeting with more than usual sound, "Money, more money!" and no prospect appears for the previous question to be taken. "Christian colleges must be erected and endowed—youth must acquire school divinity—the gospel must be sent to the heathen who are perishing for lack of knowledge—the reformation will be commensurate to the money—every cent may save a soul. Money! more Money! much more money must be collected by all devious means of flattery and holy threatening, or the blood of heathen souls will fall on careless Christians." Here two questions arise. First—Has the Almighty appointed money to supply the lack of miracle? Second—If money was all to be sunk or lost, all its value, would not a great part of what is called religion die of the quick consumption?

The old aphorism, "like people, like priests," is appropriate in the case now in view. If the priests are all alive to get money to build their temples of religious fame, the people will catch the disease and cry banks, more banks,—great banks, durable banks that we may get more money to speculate with; & gain profits without trouble.

The outcry, "hard times and little money," has been constantly sounding for eighty years in my hearing, with but small variation, and (excepting those who have been trading presumptuously on bank loans, in speculations that have been rather injurious to the nation,) it is hard to conceive any just grounds of complaint any have at this time. Hand labor and all productions of the earth; flocks and herds taken in the aggregate, demand current and handsome prices. If the prices were higher the money would be proportionably of less value.

The banks have proved their power over the government, by suspending specie payments—they stopped the wheels of government, which cost a special session of Congress to remove the blocks. The same may happen as often as the banks please, so long as the banks and government are united in marriage. Some are for dissolving the Union, and thereby retain their rights, while others are shouting "O Bank forever! who is like unto this beast! who is able to make war with him!"

To have money sufficient for a medium of trade to facilitate all useful commerce, in which individuals may grow wealthy, and the public reap advantage, is desirable; but to have a circulation currency so abundant as to check useful industry in some, and assist others in gambling speculation, (in which one cannot grow rich without others grow poor,) is rather injurious to society at large, but moral reasoning, though ever so sound, is but feeble defence against a heated disposition.

Borrowing nothing from history, but confining myself to what I have seen (from the administration of Lord North, down to the present time) a raging war between the claims of aristocrats and the rights of men.

In the year 1774 the aristocrats contended for the doctrine that Kings were appointed by God; and to resist them would be resisting the ordinance of God, and bring on condemnation. The democrats sought for a government that recognised the sovereignty of the people—the rights of men, under equitable law—a government of expressed and defined powers. After the constitution was put in operation, the aristocrats exerted all their power to blind the administration into a non-rebelling channel; and by construction made considerable progress; but the beginning of the present century brought the Apostle of Liberty into the chair, whose elevation checked their designs, but did not change their wishes; for in 1815 they changed their ground of opposition, and exclaimed, "we are all one—now is the era of good feeling—drop all contention and let us build together!" These good words and fair speeches deceived the hearts of many who were simply honest, broke down the line of demarcation, and amalgamated the nation into a hotchpotch. During this apathy of 12 years the aristocrats gained great strength, until the hero of New Orleans was called from the Hermitage to preside over the nation, who boldly withstood them eight years. As the deposits were removed from the bank of the U. S. and that bank could not obtain a renewal of charter, it has shown such haughtiness to the government and towards other banks, that the power of such an institution ought to be shunned; and yet the banknotes of all, and the suspensions of payments in all banks, is laid to the charge of Jackson!

During the revolutionary war, the declaration of the whigs was "If we can save half our interests and gain our independence we shall be satisfied." But now the federalists of the new school say, give us the money—give us the offices—give us the country, and we shall be satisfied; otherwise we shall cast all the blocks in the way in our power, to stop the wheels of government.

The love of money is common with all political parties and it is a majority of the people of the United States believe (although the Constitution gives no power) that a bank, incorporated by the general government will pay the debts of insolvents—and speculate enterprise—foster manufacture and raise the prices of hand labor and the productions of the earth, the administration of the government will fall into other hands. It is possible, however, that people will realize that it is not the abundance, but the intrinsic value of money that makes it profitable. The rage of useless speculation may die away, and the people may yet triumph over the bank; notwithstanding the present excitement. The nine hundred train chariots of Sisera were discomfited before the patriotism of Barak.

From the declaration of Independence unto the present time; my unmitigated desire has been that the U. S. might enjoy freedom without licentiousness—good government without tyranny—pure religion without hypocrisy—and wealth without haughtiness. And now, at the close of a very unprofitable life, my wish is ardent, that the States in union, and severally in their sovereignty, may, by good customs, virtuous habits and wise conduct, shun the fatal gulph of LEGISLATIVE USURPATION over the RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS.

JOHN LELAND.

## POOR DEBTOR LAW.

We publish the following decision of the Supreme Judicial Court, delivered by Judge Shepley at the November Term in Cumberland, the publication of which has created the deepest excitement in all parts of the State:—

BENJAMIN KNIGHT, vs. MOSES NORTON & AL. This case was argued at the April Term of the Supreme Judicial Court in the County of Cumberland, 1838, and the opinion of the Court was drawn up and delivered at the November Term of the Court in that County, 1838, by SHEPLEY, J. "The Acts for the relief of poor debtors have been so numerous, and so defective in their provisions, that it is no matter of surprise, that they have been the occasion of many suits. The Act of 1835, c. 195, (in the edition of Glazier, & Co. chap. 717. Reporter,) provided that a debtor arrested or imprisoned on execution upon giving bond conditioned, that within six months he would cite the creditor, and submit himself to examination and take the oath prescribed by the tenth section, or pay the debt, interest, costs and fees, should be discharged; but no express provision was made to whom the bond should be taken, nor

was any mode pointed out for citing the creditor, nor any authority given to notify his agent or attorney, his case of it not being a resident within the State. The design of the Act of 1835, c. 245, (Glazier's Ed. c. 767—Reporter,) seems to have been, among other things, to provide a remedy for these defects. And the fourth section provides, that the bond required by the eighth section of the Act of 1835, shall run to the creditor; and the fifth section provides, that any person arrested or imprisoned on any execution, or warrant to taxes, by the giving the bond referred to in the fourth section, which is the same required to in the eighth section of the Act of 1835, shall be discharged; and that the debtor giving bond, as aforesaid, may cite the creditor and take the oath provided for in the seventh section, which oath is substituted for that contained in the tenth section of the Act of 1835. How is the debtor to cite the creditor? The only provision in reference to it is in same fifth section in these words: "and in other respects complying with the provisions of the ninth and tenth sections of the Act to which this is supplementary."

The ninth section referred to provides, that a person committed and in prison shall make a written complaint to the keeper, who shall apply to a Justice of the Peace of the County, by whom the notification is to be made out, which is to be served upon the creditor, or his attorney, in the manner there provided. The design seems to have been to adopt in all respects the same mode for the application, notice, service, and subsequent proceedings, as is provided in cases when the debtor is in prison. And it is practicable to do this, for the debtor will not be obliged to be committed to enable him to make such application to the keeper to whose custody he should have been committed, if he had not given the bond. He has but to present himself, being at large, to the keeper to make the request or complaint; and the statute implicitly at least authorizes the keeper thereupon to proceed, as he would, if in his custody. In conformity to the provisions of the tenth section referred to, the certificate that the debtor has taken the oath should be lodged with such prison keeper, instead of with the Clerk or Magistrate, issuing the execution.

In this case the debtor himself applied to the magistrate instead of to the keeper of the goal, and the certificate was lodged with the Clerk instead of the prison keeper.

It may be said, that the notice would be equally effectual, whether made out upon the application of the debtor, or the prison keeper; and it undoubtedly would be so, and other modes of giving notice, equally effectual, might be named; but the answer is, these are not the modes provided by the legislature, and the Courts cannot determine, that other modes, apparently equally satisfactory, shall be substituted for those, which the law has prescribed.

The preliminary proceedings must be in conformity to the provisions of the statute to give the Justices jurisdiction and authorize them to act. This appears to have been the intention of that provision in the tenth section which declares, that this Justices shall "examine the notification and return, and if regular and in due form, may hear," implying that if not regular and in due form, they have no authority to proceed. And such was the decision in the case of Putnam v. Longley—11 Pick. 437.

The case of Agry v. Belts, 3 Fair, 415, decides, that the certificate of the magistrates is conclusive, as to the fact of notice, but not as to the form, and regularity of the papers issued.

The rule for assessing damages adopted in the case of Winthrop v. Dockendorf, 3 Green, 156 cannot be applied here. In that case the statute was considered, as authorizing a judgment according to equity and good conscience. The statute of 1835, prescribes, in case of forfeiture of the bond, the judgment to be rendered, and leaves the Court no discretionary power. And although the agreed statement of facts authorizes the Court to make up judgment for such sum, as it "may adjudge due to equity and good conscience," it cannot exercise any power thus granted in violation of the provisions of the statute. Judgment for Plaintiff.

At the bottom of the opinion was this direction: "Judgment to be made up by reckoning interest on the debt only from the judgment to the time of the breach of condition of the bond—and after breach, by reckoning twenty-five per cent interest on the debt, costs, and costs of commitment."

A few words of explanation will show to those not conversant with the late practice under the Poor Debtors' Law, the manner and extent of the hardships growing out of the above decision.

The laws of '35 and '36 provide that a debtor, arrested on execution, may give a bond to the creditor conditioned as follows:—that the debtor will pay the debt and costs; or after notice to the creditor, disclose the state of his affairs and take the Poor Debtors' oath; or deliver himself into the custody of the jailer, within six months. If the debtor fail within that time to do one of these three things, the bond is forfeited; and his bondsmen become liable to pay the debt and costs; with twenty five per cent interest in the light of damages.

A great number of debtors, under such bonds, have cited their creditors, discharged, taken the oath, and thus as they supposed discharged their bondsmen from liability. But, it so happens that instead of applying to the jailer, and, through him, to a justice, for a citation to their creditors, (which the Court decides is the only legal mode of proceeding) they have universally obtained their citation directly from a justice, without the intervention of the jailer. The consequence is that all the proceedings are

void—it is as if no citation had been issued and no disclosure been made—and the bonds in all such cases are forfeited, and bondsmen who were guilty of no neglect in procuring the condition of the bonds to be fulfilled, and who supposed themselves discharged, unexpectedly find that they are held to pay the debt, costs and damages—amounting in many instances to thousands of dollars.

We are informed that the Court was ignorant of the fact that the practice of citing the creditor without the intervention of the jailer, had generally prevailed; and therefore not at all aware, in pronouncing the decision, of the disastrous result which it must produce.

The immediate fault lies between the Bar and the Court. The gentlemen of the Bar, almost without exception, in all parts of the State, have advised the mode of citation pursued by debtors, as legal and still contend that it is so. The Court has decided another mode to be the only legal mode. We do not undertake to say which construction is right, but the Court has decided which is law.

An attempt will be made, we understand, to obtain a review of the above decision, with the hope of having it reversed. Whether the attempt will be successful remains to be seen.

The remarkable discrepancy between the Court and the Bar, in their respective constructions of the law, would seem to indicate a want of perspicuity in its provisions; and the first paragraph of the decision is to this effect. We believe the law of 1836 was drafted by a distinguished lawyer, Hon. John Holmes, but our recollections on the subject are not very distinct.

Augusta Age.

## Congressional Proceedings.

Mr Atherton's resolutions upon Slavery were on Wednesday-Dece. 12th, taken up, and after some discussion, adopted by the House. The resolutions as now passed are as follows:—

Resolved, That this Government is clothed with powers, and that by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several states of the confederacy.

Resolved, That petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one state to another are a part of a plan of operations set on foot to effect the institution of slavery in the several states, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their several limits.

Resolved, That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly, and that the agitation of the subjects of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, as a means or with the view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several states is against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the states affected, and a breach of the public faith on which they entered into this confederacy.

Resolved, That the Constitution rests on the broad principles of equality among the members of this confederacy, and that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the states or another, with a view of abolishing the one or promoting the other.

Resolved, therefore, that all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the constitutions of one portion of the Confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the constitutional principles on which the Union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress; and that every petition, memorial, resolution proposition, or paper touching or relating, in any way or to any extent whatever, to slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table without printing, reading, debate or reference.

Senate.—The Senate was occupied principally today by a discussion on the subject of the postponement of the fourth instalment of the deposits with the States. Mr Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to postpone the payment of the money, until the further action of Congress, and Mr Clay of Kentucky, after some remarks, moved to amend the bill by making the postponement until the first of January, 1840. An animated debate then ensued, in which the motion was supported by Messrs Clay of Kentucky, Preston, Tallmadge and Rives, and opposed by Messrs Wright, Benton, Calhoun, Niles and Brown; after which, on motion by Mr Preston the whole subject was postponed until the next meeting of the Senate. As usual, several petitions were presented, and various bills reported by the standing committee.

Mr Wright gave notice he would to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill more effectually to secure public money in the hands of officers and agents of the Government, and to punish public defaulters.

The Hon. Thomas H. Williams, appointed by the Governor of Mississippi, Senator from that State, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Mr Trotter, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The following is the vote of the Maine Delegation in Congress on Mr Atherton's resolutions.

The first resolution was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote, Mr Evans throwing the only negative vote from this State.

On the second resolution, which was—  
Resolved, That petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against







# "STAND FROM UNDER."

The following story was told me as one actually related by a sailor. I had my misgivings about the business; and I believe others had them too. We had passed the Straits of Gibraltar, and were lying off Barbary, one clear bright evening, when it came my turn to take the helm. The ship was becalmed, and every thing around was as silent as the day after the deluge. The wide monotony of water, varied only by the glancings of the moon on the crest of the waves, made me think of the old fables of Neptune; and that Amphitrite and her Nereids were sporting on the surface of ocean, with diamonds in their hair. These fancies were followed by thoughts of my wife, my children and my home—and all were oddly enough jumbled together in a delicious state of approaching slumber. Suddenly, I heard, above my head, a loud, dead, terrible voice call out, "Stand from under!" I started to my feet. It was the customary signal "when anything was to be thrown from the shrouds, and mechanically I sung out the usual answer, "Let go!"—But nothing came. I looked up in the shrouds—there was nothing there I searched the deck, and found that I was alone! I tried to think it was a dream, but that sound, so deep, so stern, so dreadful, rung in my ears like the bursting of a cannon.

In the morning I told the crew what I had heard. They laughed at me, and were all day long full of their jokes about "Dreaming Tom." One fellow among them was most unmerciful in his raillery. He was a swarthy, malignant-looking Spaniard, who carried murder in his eyes, and curses on his tongue—a daring and lordly man who boasted of crime, as if it gave him pre-eminence among his fellows. He laughed longest, and loudest at my story. "A most uncivil ghost, Tom," said he "when such chaps come to see me, I'll make 'em show themselves. I'll not be satisfied without seeing and feeling, as well as hearing."

The sailors all joined with him, and I ashammed of my alarm, was glad to be silent. Dick had nerves like an ox, and snuws like a whale. It was little he feared on earth or beneath it. The clock struck one. Dick was leaning on the helm, as he said, thinking nothing of me or my story, when that awful voice again called from the shrouds,—"Stand from under!" Dick started forward like an Indian arrow. It was an instant or more before he found presence of mind to call out, "Let go!"—Again nothing was seen—nothing heard.

Ten nights in succession, at one o'clock, the same unearthly sound rung through the air, making our stoutest sailors quail, as if a bullet had gone through their brains. At last the crew grew pale when it was spoken off; and the worst of us never went to sleep without saying our prayers. For myself, I would have been chained to the oar all the rest of my life, to have got out of that vessel. But there we were in the vast solitude of the ocean; and this invisible being was with us. No one put a bold face on the matter but Antonio, the Spaniard. He laughed at fears, and defied Satan himself to terrify him. However, when it came his turn at the helm, he refused to go. Several times, under the pretence of illness; he was excused from a duty which all on board dreaded. But at last, the Captain ordered Antonio to receive a round dozen lashes every night, until he should consent to perform his share of the unweildom office. For a while this was borne patiently; but at length he called out, "I may as well die one way as another,—give me over to the ghost!"

That night Antonio kept watch on the deck. Few of the crew slept; for expectation and alarm had stretched our nerves upon the rack. At one o'clock the voice called, Stand from under!"

"Let go!" screamed the Spaniard. This was answered by a shriek of laughter—and such laughter. It seemed as if the fiends answered each other from pole to pole, and the bass was howled in hell!" Then came a sudden crash upon the deck, as if our masts and spars had fallen. We all rushed to the spot—and there was a cold, stiff, gigantic corpse. The Spaniard said it was thrown from the shrouds and when he looked on it he ground his teeth like a madman. "I know him," said he, "I stabbed him within an hour's sail of Cuba."

We all stood aghast at the monster. In fearful whispers we asked what should be done with the body. Finally we agreed that the terrible sight must be removed from us, and hidden in the depth of the sea. Four of us attempted to raise it; but human strength was of no avail—we might as well have tugged at Atlas. There it lay, stiff rigid, heavy, and as if it formed a part of the vessel. The Spaniard was furious; "Let me lift him," I lifted him once, and can do it again! I'll teach him what it is to come and trouble." He took the body round the waist, and attempted to move it; its rayless eyes opened; its rigid arms stretched out and clasped its victim in a close death grapple—and rolling over the side of the ship, they tumbled an instant over the waters—then with a loud plunge sunk together. Again that laugh—that wild shrieking laugh was heard on the winds. The sailors bowed their heads, and put up their hands to shut out the appalling sound.

I took the helm more than once after, but we never again heard from the shrouds that thundering sound, "Stand from under."

We learn by the Boston papers that the Suffolk Bank of that city now receives the bills of all the specie paying banks of Rhode Island.

## COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JOB PRINCE Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

Nov. 1837.	To 3 days making Reports and Plans,	\$5.00
Dec.	To travel from Turner to Wald on Pet. of James Brown & als. 33 mi.	10.50
	To 31 days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating on said Petition,	3.50
	To travel home,	1.50
	To one half day making Report,	1.00
June, 1838.	To travel to Paris to close up the business as Commissioner,	1.00
	To 1 days attendance,	1.00
	To travel home,	1.00
		\$34.00

JOB PRINCE.

Oxford, ss.—June 13th, 1838. Personally appeared Job Prince and made oath that the above account by him subscribed is true, as to time charged and distance travelled, according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

## THE COUNTY OF OXFORD TO ABEL GIBSON Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1837. Dec.	To travel from Brownfield to Wald on Petition of James Brown & als. 76 miles,	\$7.00
	To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating,	12.00
	To travel from Wald home 76 miles,	7.00
		\$26.00

I certify that the above account is true as to the time and distance charged according to my best knowledge and belief.

ABEL GIBSON.

Oxford, ss.—May 17th, 1838. Sworn to before me,

THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

## THE COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JOHN HEARSEY Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1837. Nov. 11.	To travel to Maj. Job Prince's in Turner, and home, 32 miles,	\$3.20
	To 1 day closing reports of proceedings prior to the Opening Term of C. Com's Court,	3.00
Dec. 3d.	To travel to Wald and home on Pet. of James Brown & als.	4.00
	To 21 days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating on the said Petition,	10.00
June 19th,	To travel to Paris and home 40 miles,	1.00
	To 1 day closing accounts as County Commissioner,	1.00
		\$26.20

June 19th, 1838.—I certify that the above account is true as to time charged and distance travelled according to my best knowledge and belief.

JOHN HEARSEY.

Sworn to before me,

THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

## COUNTY OF OXFORD TO DAVID NOYES Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1838. Aug. 17.	To postage on letter from State Treasurer in regard to Surplus Revenue,	1.00
	To travel on Pet. of Richard Lombard & als. 10 mi.—Joint view with Cumberland Commissioners,	1.00
	To 4 days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said Petition,	12.00
	To one day making report on said Petition,	3.00
	To travel from home to Portland and back to get Surplus Revenue for unorganized Plantations in Oxford County, 82 miles,	9.20
	To one day copying Census and preparing receipts and papers for distributing the same,	3.00
Sept. 20.	To travel on Pet. of James Brown & als. from Norway to Letter B, and back to Andover corner, 63 mi.	6.30
	To 4 days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said Petition 71 days,	22.50
	To one day making up report on the same,	3.00
	To travel on Pet. of Henry E. Prentiss & als. from Letter B, to Norway, 47 mi.	4.70
	To 4 days viewing, hearing parties, and adjudicating on the same 6 days,	15.00
	To cash paid Ezekiel E. Merrill as assessor and packman on said route,	3.00
	To cash paid Mr. Kimball for services on said route,	1.50
	To making report on said petition one half day,	1.50
Oct. 3d.	To travel on Pet. of David Hall & als. 47 miles,	4.70
	To 4 days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on the same two days,	6.00
	To one half day making report on said Petition,	1.50
	To travel on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson, Jr. & als. from Livermore to Norway, 32 miles,	3.20
	To 4 days viewing and hearing parties on part of said route—adjudged on said petition,	12.00
	To travel on petition of Richard Lombard & als. 10 miles,	1.00
	To 2 days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said petition,	2.50
	To one half day making report on the same,	1.50
	To travel on Pet. of Josiah Heald & als. from Norway to Bethel and home again, 37 miles,	3.70
	To 10 days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition,	30.00
	To one day making up report on the same,	1.00
		\$160.17

Oxford, ss.—Nov. 1st, 1838. Personally appeared David Noyes and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true as to time, charges, and distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.

DAVID NOYES.

Before me,

THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

## COUNTY OF OXFORD TO TIMO. GIBSON Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1838. Aug. 21.	To travel to Norway thirty miles on the Petition of Richard Lombard & als.	\$3.00
	To viewing and locating on said road four days,	12.00
Sept.	To travel home 30 miles,	3.00
	To travel to No. 2 to pay the inhabitants their share of the Surplus Revenue, 60 miles,	6.00
	To 4 days paying over said money to the inhabitants of said township, including Sabbath day,	12.00
	From No. 2 to the Academy Grant, thirty miles,	3.00
	To one day making report on said Grant,	1.00
	To travel to Letter B, on the Petition of James Brown, 80 miles,	8.00
	To viewing and locating said road seven and one half days,	22.50
Oct. 1st	To travel from Letter B, to John Virgin's in Andover, sixteen miles, on Pet. of H. E. Prentiss,	1.60
	To viewing and hearing parties six days,	6.00
	To travel from Letter B, home, 80 miles,	8.00
	To travel to Letter B, on the Petition of David Hall, sixty two miles,	6.20
	To viewing and locating two days,	2.00
Oct. 3d.	To travel from Letter B, to Livermore on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson, seventeen miles,	1.70
	To viewing and hearing parties four days,	4.00
	To travel home, 60 miles,	6.00
Oct. 15th.	To travel to Bethel on the Petition of Josiah Heald, 44 miles,	4.40
	To viewing and hearing parties, seven days,	7.00
Oct. 22d.	To travel to Fryburg Academy Grant on the petition of John Everett, twelve miles,	1.20
	To viewing and locating two days,	2.00
	To travel back to Bethel, 12 miles,	1.20
	To locating on Josiah Heald's petition, three days,	3.00
	To travel home, forty-four miles,	4.40
		\$183.50

Oxford, ss.—Nov. 2nd, 1838. Personally appeared Timothy Gibson and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true as to time charged and distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.

TIMOTHY GIBSON.

Before me,

THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

## COUNTY OF OXFORD TO ERASTUS P. POOR Dr.

For services as County Commissioners.

1838. Aug. 21.	To travel to Norway and home on the Petition of Richard Lombard and als. 40 miles,	4.00
	To travel home on the Petition of Richard Lombard and als. 40 miles,	4.00
Sept. 1st.	To 1 days time to Norway after the Surplus money,	1.00
	To travel to Norway and home, 62 miles,	6.20
7th.	To 5 days time in distributing the Surplus revenue to the inhabitants of Andover: North Surplus, Letter C, G. Surplus, Letter B, A. No. 2, No. 3, and No. 2 first and second Ranges,	15.00
	To travel to John M. Wilson's in the same and back home, 70 miles,	7.00
20th.	To 7 1/2 days services in viewing, adjudicating and locating on the Petition of James Brown,	22.50
	To travel to Thomas Bragg's and home, 32 miles,	3.20
26.	6 days viewing and hearing the parties on the Petition of H. E. Prentiss,	18.00
Oct. 1.	16 miles travel from Thomas Bragg's on the Petition of H. E. Prentiss,	1.60
Oct. 3.	To travel to John M. Wilson's in the same and back home, 70 miles,	7.00
	2 days services on the Petition of David Hall and als. and adjudication and locating,	2.00
	20 miles travel to David Hall's home,	2.00
7.	4 days services, viewing, hearing the parties on the Petition of Cyrus Thompson and als.,	12.00
15.	To 20 miles travel from David Hall's to North Livermore on the Petition of Cyrus Thompson,	2.00
	To travel from Bower's tavern home on the Petition of Cyrus Thompson and als. 33 miles,	3.30
	8 days services viewing and adjudicating on the Petition of Josiah Heald and als.	24.00
	To travel to Josiah Heald, 20 miles,	2.00
Oct. 15th.	To travel home from Albany on the Petition of Josiah Heald and als. 32 miles,	3.20
22.	To 2 days viewing and locating on the Petition of John Everett and als.	2.00
	To 62 miles travel on said Petition and home,	6.20
		\$164.50

Oxford, ss.—Nov. 1st, 1838. Personally appeared Erastus P. Poor, and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true as to the time charged and distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.

ERASTUS P. POOR.

Before me,

THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

## OXFORD, ss.—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT, June Term, A. D. 1838.

David Noyes, travel 18 miles, 1.50, attendance 4 days, 12.00,	
Timothy Gibson, " 80 " 8.00, " 4 " 12.00,	
Erastus P. Poor, " 70 " 7.00, " 4 " 12.00,	
	October Term, A. D. 1838.
David Noyes, travel 18 miles, 1.50, attendance 3 days, 9.00,	
Timothy Gibson, " 80 " 8.00, " 3 " 9.00,	
Erastus P. Poor, " 70 " 7.00, " 3 " 9.00,	

The foregoing accounts were severally examined, audited and amount certified by the County Attorney, and Clerk, agreeably to the Statute in such case provided, and are truly copied, by

THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

## Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Office of S. Coffin in Waterford, on Saturday, the 26th day of January next, at two o'clock P. M. all the right which WALES JORDAN of Albany has in equity to redeem the premises where he now lives—being the same premises which Charles Billings mortgaged to Lewis McWay to secure the payment of a note dated Feb. 9, 1835, for \$24.81, payable on demand and interest, and also a further sum of \$20, on account—said deed bearing date March 16, 1835, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Vol. 43, page 412, to which reference is had. Said Billings having conveyed said Equity of Redemption to said Jordan, the same having been attached on the original writ as the property of said Jordan.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, Deputy Sheriff.  
Waterford, Dec. 10, 1838.

## GEORGE F. EMERY,

Attorney at Law,  
WATERFORD, ME.

## Buffalo Robes,

FUR Seal, Nutre, and Seal CAPS, and Fur and Nutre COLLARS, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by  
W. E. GOODNOW  
Norway-Village, Nov. 5, 1838.

## CASH WANTED!

All demands due the subscriber must be paid by the first day of January next, or coal will be made—  
No Mistake!!  
W. E. GOODNOW  
Norway-Village, Nov. 5, 1838.

## New Doctrine.

We will consider the brain and the spinal marrow as the galvanic battery, and the nerves as the conductors of the galvanic (nervous) fluid, in which originate all our motions, pleasures, pains, feelings, affections, thoughts, and sentiments; and yet as the nerves form a part of our system, their healthy action depends upon the blood. If the blood be vitiated, the nervous fluid from the blood must be the same, and vitiated nervous fluid cannot produce healthy or proper motion, thoughts, feelings or sentiments, so that quinine, calomel, and every kind of false or cruelly, may be legitimately traced to a bad or corrupted state of the blood.

From an unpublished work of Dr. Brandreth.

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